

along with a discussion of barriers to adopting more efficacious techniques; a discussion of the prevalence, costs, availability, and usage of cell site simulators and other surveillance and interception technologies.

In addition to coordinating with DHS, the NTIA is required to consult the various federal agencies with relevant expertise, academic and independent researchers, multistakeholder and international organizations, and industry groups. While the report will be public, it will include a classified annex so details about vulnerabilities that could aid our adversaries are not publicized.

I first introduced the Understanding Cybersecurity of Mobile Networks Act last Congress with Rep. ADAM KINZINGER, and I thank him for his continued partnership on the legislation, and I thank Communications and Technology Subcommittee Chairman DOYLE and Ranking Member LATTA and the Energy and Commerce Committee Chairman PALLONE and Ranking Member RODGERS, for their support of this legislation.

I ask my colleagues to support the passage of H.R. 2685.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2685, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

FUTURE USES OF TECHNOLOGY UPHOLDING RELIABLE AND ENHANCED NETWORKS ACT

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4045) to direct the Federal Communications Commission to establish a task force to be known as the "6G Task Force", and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4045

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Future Uses of Technology Upholding Reliable and Enhanced Networks Act" or the "FUTURE Networks Act".

SEC. 2. 6G TASK FORCE.

(a) *ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission shall establish a task force to be known as the "6G Task Force".*

(b) *MEMBERSHIP.—*

(1) *APPOINTMENT.—The members of the Task Force shall be appointed by the Chair.*

(2) *COMPOSITION.—To the extent practicable, the membership of the Task Force shall be composed of the following:*

(A) *Representatives of companies in the communications industry, except companies that are determined by the Chair to be not trusted.*

(B) *Representatives of public interest organizations or academic institutions, except public interest organizations or academic institutions that are determined by the Chair to be not trusted.*

(C) *Representatives of the Federal Government, State governments, local governments, or Tribal Governments, with at least one member representing each such type of government.*

(c) *REPORT.—*

(1) *IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the Task Force is established under subsection (a), the Task Force shall publish in the Federal Register and on the website of the Commission, and submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, a report on sixth-generation wireless technology, including—*

(A) *the status of industry-led standards-setting bodies in setting standards for such technology;*

(B) *possible uses of such technology identified by industry-led standards-setting bodies that are setting standards for such technology;*

(C) *any limitations of such technology (including any supply chain or cybersecurity limitations) identified by industry-led standards-setting bodies that are setting standards for such technology; and*

(D) *how to best work with entities across the Federal Government, State governments, local governments, and Tribal Governments to leverage such technology, including with regard to siting, deployment, and adoption.*

(2) *DRAFT REPORT; PUBLIC COMMENT.—The Task Force shall—*

(A) *not later than 180 days after the date on which the Task Force is established under subsection (a), publish in the Federal Register and on the website of the Commission a draft of the report required by paragraph (1); and*

(B) *accept public comments on such draft and take such comments into consideration in preparing the final version of such report.*

(d) *DEFINITIONS.—In this section:*

(1) *CHAIR.—The term "Chair" means the Chair of the Commission.*

(2) *COMMISSION.—The term "Commission" means the Federal Communications Commission.*

(3) *NOT TRUSTED.—*

(A) *IN GENERAL.—The term "not trusted" means, with respect to an entity, that—*

(i) *the Chair has made a public determination that such entity is owned by, controlled by, or subject to the influence of a foreign adversary; or*

(ii) *the Chair otherwise determines that such entity poses a threat to the national security of the United States.*

(B) *CRITERIA FOR DETERMINATION.—In making a determination under subparagraph (A)(ii), the Chair shall use the criteria described in paragraphs (1) through (4) of section 2(c) of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1601(c)), as appropriate.*

(4) *STATE.—The term "State" has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 153).*

(5) *TASK FORCE.—The term "Task Force" means the 6G Task Force established under subsection (a).*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4045.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4045, the FUTURE Networks Act. Even as we await the full deployment and utilization of fifth generation, or 5G, wireless networks, U.S. communications and technology companies are collaborating on the next generation of networks; specifically, 6G networks.

We may not be able to predict now the technological innovation that will come with these networks, but based on our Nation's experience to this point, we can foresee the issues that will need to be addressed to get 6G networks off the ground. Issues like supply chain availability, security, and equality in deployment and adoption will all need to be reviewed and resolved; and, therefore, it is not too early for government and relevant stakeholders to begin discussing these issues now. That is the goal of H.R. 4045, the FUTURE Networks Act.

This bipartisan legislation would require the FCC to convene a task force to examine relevant 6G issues. The task force will be made up of stakeholders from industry, public interest organizations, academic institutions, and relevant Federal, State, local, and Tribal Government representatives.

Finding agreed-upon approaches and solutions to these issues now will make for a smoother transition in the future.

I want to thank our Communications and Technology Subcommittee chairman, MIKE DOYLE, as well as Representatives JOHNSON and MCBATH, for their bipartisan leadership on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support it today, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4045, the FUTURE Networks Act, which was introduced by Representatives DOYLE, JOHNSON, and MCBATH.

This legislation will establish a task force at the Federal Communications Commission to follow industry-led progress in the development of 6G. The task force will be required to publish a report on the status of industry-led standards development, possible use-cases of 6G technology, and how best to facilitate the siting and infrastructure deployment of 6G technology.

While many parts of our country are waiting to see the new use-cases that 5G will drive, trusted vendors—including American companies—are leading the way on the fundamental aspects that will inform 6G. As the private sector identifies the contours of what this next generation of technology will look like, we must make sure that our regulatory environment will facilitate investment and innovation.

Republicans on the Energy and Commerce Committee have been spearheading efforts to deploy mobile

broadband like 5G and eventually 6G across the country through the Boosting Broadband Connectivity Agenda. I appreciate the majority including provisions in this bill to support comprehensive broadband deployment solutions to expand connectivity and fuel wireless innovation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE), who is the chairman of our Subcommittee on Communications and Technology.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the FUTURE Networks Act, which is a bill that I have introduced, along with my friends, Representatives LUCY MCBATH and BILL JOHNSON.

Our Nation's wireless networks are constantly evolving, bringing more innovative services and connectivity to our constituents. Over my time in Congress, I have watched wireless networks transform from the first iterations of digital technology to 3G, then 4G, and now 5G networks with achievable speeds well over 1 gigabit.

While these innovations have been extraordinary, the benefits have not flowed to all Americans equally, and we have seen related policy issues that have necessitated congressional action and regulatory steps from the FCC. To ensure that all Americans benefit from the next generation of wireless technology, 6G, we need to be considering it now.

The FUTURE Networks Act will require the Federal Communications Commission to create a 6G task force with members appointed by the chair and comprising representatives from trusted companies, public interest groups, and government representatives at every level of government, including Tribes. The mandate of the task force would be to report on possible uses, strengths, and limitations of 6G, including any supply chain, cybersecurity, or other limitations that would need to be addressed as the wireless technology evolves.

This bill would lay the groundwork for the policy considerations that will certainly arise, and it is good, forward-looking governance.

I want to thank the cosponsors for their efforts on the bill, Representatives LUCY MCBATH and BILL JOHNSON, and my bipartisan colleagues on the Energy and Commerce Committee for their input and support to strengthen this measure throughout the process.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to support the FUTURE Networks Act.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I urge bipartisan support for this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4045, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

AMERICAN CYBERSECURITY LITERACY ACT

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4055) to establish a cybersecurity literacy campaign, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4055

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "American Cybersecurity Literacy Act".

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of the Congress that the United States has a national security and economic interest in promoting cybersecurity literacy amongst the general public.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF CYBERSECURITY LITERACY CAMPAIGN.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—The Assistant Secretary shall develop and conduct a cybersecurity literacy campaign (which shall be available in multiple languages and formats, if practicable) to increase the knowledge and awareness of the American people of best practices to reduce cybersecurity risks.

(b) *CAMPAIGN.*—To reduce cybersecurity risks, the Assistant Secretary shall—

(1) educate the American people on how to prevent and mitigate cyberattacks and cybersecurity risks, including by—

(A) instructing the American people on how to identify—

- (i) phishing emails and messages; and
- (ii) secure websites;

(B) instructing the American people about the benefits of changing default passwords on hardware and software technology;

(C) encouraging the use of cybersecurity tools, including—

- (i) multi-factor authentication;
- (ii) complex passwords;
- (iii) anti-virus software;

(iv) patching and updating software and applications; and

(v) virtual private networks;

(D) identifying the devices that could pose possible cybersecurity risks, including—

- (i) personal computers;
- (ii) smartphones;
- (iii) tablets;
- (iv) Wi-Fi routers;
- (v) smart home appliances;
- (vi) webcams;
- (vii) internet-connected monitors; and
- (viii) any other device that can be connected to the internet, including mobile devices other than smartphones and tablets;

(E) encouraging Americans to—

(i) regularly review mobile application permissions;

(ii) decline privilege requests from mobile applications that are unnecessary;

(iii) download applications only from trusted vendors or sources; and

(iv) consider a product's life cycle and the developer or manufacturer's commitment to providing security updates during a connected device's expected period of use; and

(F) identifying the potential cybersecurity risks of using publicly available Wi-Fi networks and the methods a user may utilize to limit such risks; and

(2) encourage the American people to use resources to help mitigate the cybersecurity risks identified in this subsection.

(c) *ASSISTANT SECRETARY DEFINED.*—In this section, the term "Assistant Secretary" means the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4055.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4055, the American Cybersecurity Literacy Act. Cybersecurity threats targeting Americans are increasingly common, particularly since wireless devices proliferate our society.

H.R. 4055, the American Cybersecurity Literacy Act, is intended to help Americans arm themselves with the information and tools they need to prevent being a victim of a cyberattack. The bipartisan legislation requires the Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information to create and conduct a cybersecurity campaign to increase the knowledge and awareness of best practices to avoid cyberattacks.

The bill also requires the campaign to, among other things, provide instructions about how to identify common problematic attacks like phishing emails and unsecure websites. The campaign will also highlight the benefits of changing default passwords and encouraging the use of cybersecurity tools like multifactor identification and complex passwords.

Finally, to ensure that as many Americans as possible can benefit from this information, the legislation requires the campaign to be in as many languages and formats as practicable.

This legislation will arm the American people with critical information that they need to ensure they are not the victim of a cyberattack. It is important to note that by passing this bill we are not shifting the burden of preventing cybersecurity attacks away from large, sophisticated companies and onto individuals. Companies still have the primary responsibility of preventing these attacks, and there is still